

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY **REGION 7**

11201 Renner Boulevard Lenexa, Kansas 66219

MAY 2 9 2014

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT:

SPCC Revised Inspection Report

Coastal Energy Corporation Terminal

Willow Springs, MO

FROM:

Paul Doherty, On-Scene Coordinator Planning and Preparedness South Section

THRU:

Scott Hayes, Chief
Emergency Response South Branch

TO:

Margaret Stockdale, Chief

Storage Tanks and Oil Pollution Branch

In response to questions raised about the adequacy of sized secondary containment for the asphalt tanks and loading racks at the Coastal Energy Corporation (Coastal) facility in Willow Springs, Missouri, a follow-up site visit was conducted on March 18, 2014.

A closer examination of the perimeter of the property determined that the "5 foot berm" described in the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan - which purportedly provides sized secondary containment for both the asphalt tanks and the loading racks in accordance with 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2) - does not exist. Several locations were identified where surface topography is such that surface runoff could flow directly into the Eleven Point River at the northeast end of the facility or directly into a tributary creek that empties into the Eleven Point River at the southeast end of the facility. The "berm" surrounding the property is not contiguous and does not provide an encompassing containment structure per 40 Code of Federal Regulations 112.8(c)(2).

A revised inspection checklist and photo log of the facility's perimeter area are attached for your information.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at x7924.

Attachments





MO 1 & 100

The second

The second secon

The second secon

10.0





U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

Coastal Energy Corporation, Willow Springs, Missouri

Overview of the Checklist

This checklist is designed to assist EPA inspectors in conducting a thorough and nationally consistent inspection of a facility's compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) rule at 40 CFR part 112. It is a required tool to help federal inspectors (or their contractors) record observations for the site inspection and review of the SPCC Plan. While the checklist is meant to be comprehensive, the inspector should always refer to the SPCC rule in its entirety, the SPCC Regional Inspector Guidance Document, and other relevant guidance for evaluating compliance. This checklist must be completed in order for an inspection to count toward an agency measure (i.e., OEM inspection measures or GPRA). The completed checklist and supporting documentation (i.e. photo logs or additional notes) serve as the inspection report.

This checklist addresses requirements for onshore facilities including Tier II Qualified Facilities (excluding facilities involved in oil drilling, production and workover activities) that meet the eligibility criteria set forth in §112.3(g)(2).

Qualified facilities must meet the rule requirements in §112.6 and other applicable sections specified in §112.6, except for deviations that provide environmental equivalence and secondary containment impracticability determinations as allowed under §112.6.

The checklist is organized according to the SPCC rule. Each item in the checklist identifies the relevant section and paragraph in 40 CFR part 112 where that requirement is stated.

- Sections 112.1 through 112.5 specify the applicability of the rule and requirements for the preparation, implementation, and amendment of SPCC Plans. For these sections, the checklist includes data fields to be completed, as well as several questions with "yes," "no" or "NA" answers.
- Section 112.6 includes requirements for qualified facilities. These provisions are addressed in Attachment D.
- Section 112.7 includes general requirements that apply to all facilities (unless otherwise excluded).
- Sections 112.8 and 112.12 specify requirements for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).

The inspector needs to evaluate whether the requirement is addressed adequately or inadequately in the SPCC Plan and whether it is implemented adequately in the field (either by field observation or record review). For the SPCC Plan and implementation in the field, if a requirement is addressed adequately, mark the "Yes" box in the appropriate column. If a requirement is not addressed adequately, mark the "No" box. If a requirement does not apply to the particular facility or the question asked is not appropriate for the facility, mark as "NA". Discrepancies or descriptions of inspector interpretation of "No" vs. "NA" may be documented in the comments box subsequent to each section. If a provision of the rule applies only to the SPCC Plan, the "Field" column is shaded.

Space is provided throughout the checklist to record comments. Additional space is available as Attachment E at the end of the checklist. Comments should remain factual and support the evaluation of compliance.

Attachments

- Attachment A is for recording information about containers and other locations at the facility that require secondary containment.
- Attachment B is a checklist for documentation of the tests and inspections the facility operator is required to keep with the SPCC Plan.
- Attachment C is a checklist for oil spill contingency plans following 40 CFR 109. Unless a facility has submitted a Facility Response Plan (FRP) under 40 CFR 112.20, a contingency plan following 40 CFR 109 is required if a facility determines that secondary containment is impracticable as provided in 40 CFR 112.7(d). The same requirement for an oil spill contingency plan applies to the owner or operator of a facility with qualified oil-filled operational equipment that chooses to implement alternative requirements instead of general secondary containment requirements as provided in 40 CFR 112.7(k).
- Attachment D is a checklist for Tier II Qualified Facilities.
- Attachment E is for recording additional comments or notes.
- Attachment F is for recording information about photos.

FACILITY INFORMATION								
FACILITY NAME: Coastal Energy	Corporation		MIN COMP				1.156	
LATITUDE: 36.975715	LONGI	TUDE	E: -91.952543	e entire	GP	S DATUM: W	GS84	
Section/Township/Range: NE1/4,	S32, T27N, R	9W	FRS#/OIL DA	TABASE ID:		6811	ICIS#:	a whiveself
ADDRESS: 232 Burnham Road								n and and an
CITY: Willow Springs	STA	ΓE: M	10	ZIP: 65793		C	OUNTY: Howell	P T SCHOOL
MAILING ADDRESS (IF DIFFERENT FF	ROM FACILITY ADD	RESS -	IF NOT, PRINT "SAME): PO Box 21	8	r		
CITY:	STA	ΓE:		ZIP:		C	OUNTY:	Maria e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e
TELEPHONE: 417-469-2777	,	FACI	LITY CONTACT	T NAME/TITL	.E: G	ary Picard, Sa	afety Officer	
OWNER NAME: Coastal Energy (Corp.		ago amberons					
OWNER ADDRESS: PO Box 218	, 1 Coastal Dr	ive						The subset
CITY: Willow Springs	STA	TÈ: N	10	ZIP: 65793		C	COUNTY: Howell	
TELEPHONE: 417-469-2777		FAX:				EMAIL:		
FACILITY OPERATOR NAME (IF I	DIFFERENT FROM (WNER	- IF NOT, PRINT "SAM	(E*): same				
OPERATOR ADDRESS: same						170		
CITY:	STA	TE:	e Els Tes T	ZIP:		(COUNTY:	
TELEPHONE:		OPE	RATOR CONTA	CT NAME/T	ITLE:			
FACILITY TYPE: ethanol, liquid a	sphalt, fuel oil	, poly	mer storage			S	SIC CODE: 1422	-(+
HOURS PER DAY FACILITY ATT	TENDED: 10-1	2 hrs	s/day	TOTAL FA	CILIT	Y CAPACITY	: 2,812,000 gallon	s
TYPE(S) OF OIL STORED: ethan	ol, liquid asph	alt, fu	uel oil			nt I		
LOCATED IN INDIAN COUNTRY	? TYES	Z NC	RESERVATION	ON NAME:				1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -
INSPECTION/PLAN REVIEW	INFORMAT	ION						
PLAN REVIEW DATE: 2/14/2014		RE	VIEWER NAME	: Paul Doher	ty			
INSPECTION DATE: 2/18/2014 TIME: 1:30 I		ME: 1:30 PM	ACTIVITY ID NO:					
LEAD INSPECTOR: Paul Dohert	y					200	1.00	
OTHER INSPECTOR(S):		Test						
INSPECTION ACKNOWLED	GMENT		Principle (
I performed an SPCC inspection	at the facility	pecif	fied above.					
INSPECTOR SIGNATURE:	au	3	S m				DATE: 5/7/2014	
SUPERVISOR REVIEW STONAT	VRE.	5					DATE: /23/14	

SPCC GENERAL APPLICABILITY—40 CFR 112.1		
THE FACILITY REGULATED UNDER 40 CFR part 112?		
The completely buried oil storage capacity is over 42,000 U.S. gall oil storage capacity is over 1,320 U.S. gallons AND	ons, <u>OR</u> the aggregate aboveground	☑Yes ☐No ☑Yes ☐No
The facility is a non-transportation-related facility engaged in drillin processing, refining, transferring, distributing, using, or consuming location could reasonably be expected to discharge oil into or upor States	oil and oil products, which due to its	Yes Lino
AFFECTED WATERWAY(S): Eleven Point River	DISTANCE: 200 feet	, and the contract of the
FLOW PATH TO WATERWAY: surface drainage to Eleven Point River	located 200 feet north of tanks.	official entire state of the
Note: The following storage capacity is not considered in determining applicabili	ity of SPCC requirements:	
Equipment subject to the authority of the U.S. Department of	· Containers smaller than 55 U.S. gallo	ns;
Transportation, U.S. Department of the Interior, or Minerals Management Service, as defined in Memoranda of Understanding dated	· Permanently closed containers (as de	fined in §112.2);
November 24, 1971, and November 8, 1993; Tank trucks that return to an otherwise regulated facility that contain only residual amounts of oil	· Motive power containers(as defined in	i §112.2);
(EPA Policy letter)	Hot-mix asphalt or any hot-mix aspha	It containers;
Completely buried tanks subject to all the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or a state program approved under 40 CFR part 281;	· Heating oil containers used solely at a	a single-family residence;
Underground oil storage tanks deferred under 40 CFR part 280 that	· Pesticide application equipment and r	elated mix containers;
supply emergency diesel generators at a nuclear power generation facility licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and subject to any NRC provision regarding design and quality criteria,	 Any milk and milk product container a appurtenances; and 	nd associated piping and
including but not limited to CFR part 50; Any facility or part thereof used exclusively for wastewater treatment (production, recovery or recycling of oil is not considered wastewater treatment); (This does not include other oil containers located at a wastewater treatment facility, such as generator tanks or transformers)	 Intra-facility gathering lines subject to of 49 CFR part 192 or 195. 	the regulatory requirements
es the facility have an SPCC Plan? (The plan is out of date and n	ot accurate)	☑Yes ☐No
FACILITY RESPONSE PLAN (FRP) APPLICABILITY—40 CFI	R 112.20(f)	
A non-transportation related onshore facility is required to prepare and	implement an FRP as outlined in 40 C	CFR 112.20 if:
☐ The facility transfers oil over water to or from vessels and has a 42,000 U.S. gallons, <u>OR</u>	a total oil storage capacity greater than	or equal to
☑ The facility has a total oil storage capacity of at least 1 million to the capacity of at least 1 mil	J.S. gallons, <u>AND</u> at least one of the fo	ollowing is true:
The facility does not have secondary containment suft tank plus sufficient freeboard for precipitation.	ficiently large to contain the capacity of	of the largest aboveground
The facility is located at a distance such that a discha environments.	rge could cause injury to fish and wild	life and sensitive
The facility is located such that a discharge would sho	ut down a public drinking water intake.	
☐ The facility has had a reportable discharge greater th	an or equal to 10,000 U.S. gallons in t	he past 5 years.
Facility has FRP: ☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	FRP Number:	
Facility has a completed and signed copy of Appendix C, Attachment ("Certification of the Applicability of the Substantial Harm Criteria."	D-II,	☑Yes ☐No
Comments: The SPCC plan contains a signed Certification of Substan would not threaten harm to fish, wildlife, and sensitive environments. containment would prevent a discharge to the Eleven Point River. The and is located adjacent to, and within 200 feet of, the bulk storage tank regulations do not allow secondary containment to be taken into considerations.	The certification was based on the ass Eleven Point River is a nationally des ss. The facility was informed at the ti	umption that secondary signated wild and scenic riving of the inspection that
SPCC TIER II QUALIFIED FACILITY APPLICABILITY—40 CF	FR 112.3(g)(2)	
aggregate aboveground oil storage capacity is 10,000 U.S. gallon	s or less AND	☐ Yes ☑ No

			g 1,000 U.S. gallons, <u>OI</u> ling 42 U.S. gallons with		elve-month period ¹	☐ Yes ☐ No
	IF YES TO A	LL OF THE ABOVE, TI	HEN THE FACILITY IS OR TIER II QUALIFIED	A TIER II (QUALIFIED FACILI	AN ASSESSMENT AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF TH
REQUIREMEN	ITS FOR PREPA	RATION AND IMPL	EMENTATION OF A	SPCC PL	AN-40 CFR 11	2.3
Date facility beg	an operations: 2002	2	He 18/1/2 Prop	1, 1, 11 (0.1)		Season of East Well Reports
Date of initial SF	CC Plan preparation	on: unknown	Current Plan version ((date/numb	er): December 200	9
112.3(a)	112.3(a) For facilities (except farms), including mobile or portable facilities: • In operation on or prior to November 10, 2011: Plan prepared and/or amended and fully implemented by November 10, 2011				☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	
		erations after Novembering operations	er 10, 2011, Plan prepa	red and ful	ly implemented	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
			, 2002: Plan maintained	d, amende	d a n d	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	fully impleme	nted by May 10, 2013	6, 2002 through May 10 2013: Plan prepared an			Yes No No NA
442.24.8	beginning op	erations		describe out a		
112.3(d)	PE attests:	a registered Professionwith the requirements	nal Engineer (PE) and i	ncludes st	atements that the	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA ☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
		has visited and examin				Yes No NA
			good engineering pract the requirements of 40			☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
			and testing have been	establishe	d	Yes No No
		uate for the facility				Yes No NA
PE Name: Russ	Saluta Selection	License No.: E-28272	<u> </u>		Date of certification	
112.3(e)(1)	available at the	nearest field office.	ast 4 hours per day. If f t information in comme	1 K		☑Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
Comments: The	PE Certification st	atement is deficient as	it does not address all t	he require	ments for a PE Cer	tification Statement.
AMENDMENT	OF SPCC PLAN	BY REGIONAL AD	MINISTRATOR (RA)—40 CFI	R 112.4	
112.4(a),(c)			000 U.S. gallons of oil ir wo reportable discharge			Yes No
If YES	Was informa	tion submitted to the R	A as required in §112.4	(a)? ⁴		☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	pollution con	trol activities in the Sta	opropriate agency or ag te in which the facility is discharges(s) under th	located§1		Yes No MNA
1980	Were the dis	charges reported to the	nRC⁵?	Y 1		☐Yes ☑No

¹ Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

² An owner/operator who self-certifies a Tier II SPCC Plan may include environmentally equivalent alternatives and/or secondary containment impracticability determinations when reviewed and certified by a PE.

³ A reportable discharge is a discharge as described in §112.1(b)(see 40 CFR part 110). The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

⁴ Triggering this threshold may disqualify the facility from meeting the Qualified Facility criteria if it occurred in the three years prior to self certification

⁵ Inspector Note-Confirm any spills identified above were reported to NRC

112.4(d),(e)	Have changes required by the RA been implemented in the Plan and/or facility?			☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA		
mments: The	EPA is not aware of a	PA is not aware of any spill history that would warrant amendments to the SPCC Plan.				
ENDMENT	OF SPCC PLAN B	Y THE OWNER OR	OPERATOR—40 CFR	112.5		
112.5(a)	Has there been a cha described in §112.1(t	s there been a change at the facility that materially affects the potential for a discharge cribed in §112.1(b)?				
If YES		Was the Plan amended within six months of the change? Were amendments implemented within six months of any Plan amendment? □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No				
112.5(b)	Following Plan review prevention and control likelihood of a discha	eview and evaluation of the Plan completed at least once every 5 years? Dllowing Plan review, was Plan amended within six months to include more effective revention and control technology that has been field-proven to significantly reduce the relihood of a discharge described in §112.1(b)?				
		ented within six month and evaluation docui	ns of any Plan amendment? mented?		Yes No MNA	
112.5(c)			echnical Plan amendments ept for self-certified Plans]	in accordance with all	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	
Name:	License No.: State: Date of certification			Date of certification:		
Reason for ame	ndment: There are no	SPCC Plan amendme	ents	- 1-6-1712 D- W /g- 4-16	at yet	
General seconda Eleven Point Riv	ary containment drain ver; however the plan	age procedures were of has not been modified	anges at the facility which mechanged due to state prohibile to reflect the current proces and the SPCC plan lists 29	oitions against discharging dures. Additional ASTs h	g storm water to the	
GENERAL SE	CC REQUIREMEN	TS-40 CFR 112.7		PLAN	FIELD	
nagement ap	oproval at a level of au t h e Plan ⁶	uthority to commit the	necessary resources to	☑Yes ☐No		
	quence of the rule or i		neeting all applicable rule	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA		
details of their in			nt not yet fully operational, : Relevant for inspection	Yes No INA		
112.7(a)(2)	(h)(2) and (3), and (except the secondar	 i) and applicable subpry containment require 	uirements of §§112.7(g), arts B and C of the rule, ements in §§112.7(c) and (2), and 112.12(c)(11)	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA		
If YES	the second section of the second seco	reasons for nonconfo		Yes No NA		
7	environmental p	protection (Note: Inspe	tail and provide equivalent ector should document if lemented in the field, in n)	Yes No No NA	Yes No NA	
		for nonconformance: Iternative measures a	The plan does not identify a re discussed.	any non-functional equipn	nent or procedures. No	
112.7(a)(3)	that identifies: • Location and conte	ents of all regulated fixed ere mobile or portable cor		Yes No	Yes No	
	 Completely buried (marked as "exem) 	tanks otherwise exempt	from the SPCC requirements			
	Transfer stations	te about a state of the	Manada u Bana di Li			
	Connecting pipes, otherwise exempt	including intra-facility gar from the requirements of	thering lines that are this part under §112.1(d)(11)	The Committee of the Co		

⁶ May be part of the Plan or demonstrated elsewhere.

⁷ Note in comments any discrepancies between the facility diagram, the description of the physical layout of facility, and what is observed in the field Page 5 of 12 Onshore Facilities (Excluding Oil Production) December 2012 (12-10-12)

	Plan addresses each of the following:		Color Children (Notes)
(i)	For each fixed container, type of oil and storage capacity (see Attachment A of this checklist). For mobile or portable containers, type of oil and storage capacity for each container or an estimate of the potential number of mobile or portable containers, the types of oil, and anticipated storage capacities	☐Yes ☑No	Yes No
(ii)	Discharge prevention measures, including procedures for routine handling of products (loading, unloading, and facility transfers, etc.)	☑ Yes ☐ No	☐Yes ☑No
(iii)	Discharge or drainage controls, such as secondary containment around containers, and other structures, equipment, and procedures for the control of a discharge	☑ Yes ☐ No	☐Yes ☑No
(iv)	Countermeasures for discharge discovery, response, and cleanup (both facility's and contractor's resources)	☑ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
(v)	Methods of disposal of recovered materials in accordance with applicable legal requirements	☑ Yes ☐ No	
(vi)	Contact list and phone numbers for the facility response coordinator, National Response Center, cleanup contractors with an agreement for response, and all Federal, State, and local agencies who must be contacted in the case of a discharge as described in §112.1(b)	☐ Yes ☑ No	
112.7(a)(4)	Does not apply if the facility has submitted an FRP under §112.20:	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	
	Plan includes information and procedures that enable a person ran oil discharge as described in §112.1(b) to relate information or	reporting	
	Exact address or location and phone number of the facility; Description of all calls. Cause of the disclementary.	affected media;	
	Date and time of the discharge; Damages or injuri	es caused by the	
1.00	 Type of material discharged; discharge; Estimates of the total quantity discharged; Actions being use 	ed to stop, remove, and	
SEATT WAS	Estimates of the quantity discharged as mitigate the effects		
		uation may be needed; and uals and/or organizations n contacted.	
112.7(a)(5)	Does not apply if the facility has submitted a FRP under §112.20:	☐Yes ☑ No ☐NA	
	Plan organized so that portions describing procedures to be used when a discharge occurs will be readily usable in an emergency		
112.7(b)	Plan includes a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil that could be discharged for each type of major equipment failure where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	
telephone num	te section on Spill Documentation and Reporting does not identify abers for EPA and MDNR spill reporting are incorrect. The wrong as. SPCC drainage control procedures do not accurately describe figure depicting the location, size and contents of the storage tare.	attachment is reference actual drainage control	d for Spill Report Form
112.7(c)	Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equidescribed in §112.1(b), except as provided in §112.7(k) of this se equipment. The entire containment system, including walls and constructed to prevent escape of a discharge from the containment had design, and capacity for secondary containment address quantity of oil that would be discharged. See Attachment A of the	ection for certain qualifie floors, are capable of co ent system before clean ss the typical failure mod	d operational intaining oil and are iup occurs. The
	For onshore facilities, one of the following or its equivalent:	nome or other barriers	
	sufficiently impervious to contain oil; • Spill dive	ooms or other barriers; ersion pond;	
	Commercial collection australia	n ponds; or	
	 Sumps and collection systems; Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems; 	materials.	
	Identify which of the following are present at the facility and if a structures or equipment are provided as described above:	ppropriate containment	and/or diversionary

A TOTAL	☑ Bulk storage containers	✓ Yes ✓ No ☐ NA	☑ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
	☐ Mobile/portable containers	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	Oil-filled operational equipment (as defined in 112.2)	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
Acres 1 Allenna	☑ Other oil-filled equipment (i.e., manufacturing equipment)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	☐ Piping and related appurtenances	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
	☑ Mobile refuelers or non-transportation-related tank cars	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	☑ Transfer areas, equipment and activities	✓ Yes □ No □ NA	☑Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
	Identify any other equipment or activities that are not liste above:	d □Yes □No ☑NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
112.7(d)	Secondary containment for one (or more) of the following provisions is determined to be impracticable:	☐ Yes ☑ No	
	General secondary Bulk storage containers \$\\$112.8(c)(2)/112.12(c)(2)		
	§112.7(c)	H F AMELS	
If YES	 The impracticability of secondary containment is clearly demonstrated and described in the Plan 	☐Yes ☐ No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
0.5 .5 .	 For bulk storage containers,⁸ periodic integrity testing of containers and integrity and leak testing of the associated valves and piping is conducted 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	 (Does not apply if the facility has submitted a FRP under §112.20): Contingency Plan following the provisions of 40 CFR part 109 is provided (see Attachment C of this checklist) AND 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	
	Written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove an quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful	Yes No MA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
equipped with is a transforme rail cars and ta that the berm	the SPCC plan identifies 29 bulk storage tanks but there are 37 bit sized secondary containment but no impracticability claims are erron site and piping and related appurtenances that are not add ank trucks that are not equipped with sized secondary containm surrounding the property that purportedly provides general and loading racks does not exist as described in the plan.	e made. There are no mobi dressed in the plan. There lent. A re-inspection of the	le containers. There are loading racks for facility determined
		PLAN	FIELD
112.7(e)	Inspections and tests conducted in accordance with written procedures	☑Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☑ No
	Record of inspections or tests signed by supervisor or inspector	☐ Yes ☑ No	☐ Yes ☑ No
	Kept with Plan for at least 3 years (see Attachment B of this checklist) ⁹	☑Yes ☐No	☐ Yes ☑ No
112.7(f)	Personnel, training, and oil discharge prevention procedures	e aliko temalika	West of
(1)	Training of oil-handling personnel in operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges; discharge procedure protocols; applicable pollution control laws, rules, and contents of	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
(2)	SPCC Plan Person designated as accountable for discharge prevention a the facility and reports to facility management	t Yes No NA	☑Yes ☐ No ☐ NA

⁸ These additional requirements apply only to bulk storage containers, when an impracticability determination has been made by the PE

⁹ Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice

Plan describes how to: Secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; Prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; Secure master flow and drain valves; Prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; Secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pleplines; and Address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges. 112.7(h) Tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack* spesent at the facility Yes No Loading/unloading rack means a fixed structure (such as a platform, gangway) necessary for loading or unloading at loading out of the following pelipping assemblases. 112.7(h) Does loading/unloading rack drainage flow to catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges or use a quick drainage system? Containment system holds at least the maximum capacity of the largest single compartment of a tank car/fruck loaded/unloaded at the facility Yes No NA Yes No	(3)	Discharge prevention briefings conducted at least once a year for oil handling personnel to assure adequate understanding of the Plan. Briefings highlight and describe known discharges as described in §112.1(b) or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
Loading/unloading rack means a fixed structure (such as a platform, gangway) necessary for loading or unloading at ank truck or tank car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirements of this part. A loading/unloading rack collected and prombination of the following: piping assemblages, valves, pumps, shut-off devices, overfill sensors, or personnel safety devices. If YES (1) Does loading/unloading rack drainage flow to catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges or use a quick drainage system? Containment system holds at least the maximum capacity of the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck loaded/unloaded at the facility (2) An interlocked warning light or physical barriers, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines (3) Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit Comments: The facility is serviced by a rall spur but tank car loading and unloading containment is not addressed by the plan. Tanker truck loading and unloading sized containment is not addressed. Both areas are equipped with loading racks that are not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offloading procedures are not addressed in the plan. PLAN FIELD 112.7(i) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other	112.7(g)	 Secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; Secure master flow and drain valves; Prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; Secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and Address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil 	☑Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☑Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
truck or tank car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirements of this part. A loading/unloading rack includes a loading or unloading am, and may include any combination of the following: piping assemblages, valves, pumps, shut-off devices, overfill sensors, or personnel safety devices. If YES (1) Does loading/unloading rack drainage flow to catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges or use a quick drainage system? Containment system holds at least the maximum capacity of the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck loaded/unloaded at the facility (2) An interlocked warning light or physical barriers, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines (3) Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit Comments: The facility is serviced by a rall spur but tank car loading and unloading containment is not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offloading procedures are not addressed in the plan. 112.7(i) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent state in 40 CFR part 112	112.7(h)	Tank car and tank truck loading/unloading rack ¹⁰ is present at the	e facility	☑ Yes ☐ No
or treatment facility designed to handle discharges or use a quick drainage system? Containment system holds at least the maximum capacity of the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck loaded/unloaded at the facility (2) An interlocked warning light or physical barriers, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines (3) Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit Comments: The facility is serviced by a rail spur but tank car loading and unloading containment is not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offloading procedures are not addressed in the plan. 112.7(i) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112		truck or tank car, which is located at a facility subject to the requirement loading or unloading arm, and may include any combination of the follow	s of this part. A loading/uni	oading rack includes a
the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck loaded/unloaded at the facility (2) An interlocked warning light or physical barriers, warning signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines (3) Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit Comments: The facility is serviced by a rall spur but tank car loading and unloading containment is not addressed by the plan. Tanker truck loading and unloading sized containment is not addressed. Both areas are equipped with loading racks that are not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offloading procedures are not addressed in the plan. 112.7(j) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent state rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112	If YES (1)	or treatment facility designed to handle discharges or use a	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines (3) Lower-most drains and all outlets on tank cars/trucks inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit Comments: The facility is serviced by a rail spur but tank car loading and unloading containment is not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offloading procedures are not addressed in the plan. 112.7(i) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112	Hart M.	the largest single compartment of a tank car/truck	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit Comments: The facility is serviced by a rall spur but tank car loading and unloading containment is not addressed by the plan. Tanker truck loading and unloading sized containment is not addressed. Both areas are equipped with loading racks that are not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offioading procedures are not addressed in the plan. PLAN FIELD 112.7(i) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112	(2)	signs, wheel chocks, or vehicle brake interlock system in the area adjacent to the loading or unloading rack to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
Tanker truck loading and unloading sized containment is not addressed. Both areas are equipped with loading racks that are not addressed by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks general secondary containment. Drainage water is automatically discharged to a permitted land application area but water is not inspected prior to discharge and no records are maintained. Truck loading and/or offloading procedures are not addressed in the plan. PLAN	(3)	inspected prior to filling/departure, and, if necessary ensure that they are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
112.7(i) Brittle fracture evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112	Tanker truck lo not addressed water is autom	pading and unloading sized containment is not addressed. Both a by the plan. The re-visit of the site determined that the site lacks natically discharged to a permitted land application area but water	reas are equipped with I general secondary conta is not inspected prior to	oading racks that are ainment. Drainage
containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground containers) 112.7(j) Discussion of conformance with applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112			PLAN	FIELD
State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR part 112	112.7(i)	containers is conducted after tank repair, alteration, reconstruction, or change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or after a discharge/failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action taken as necessary (applies to only field-constructed aboveground	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	
112.7(k) Qualified oil-filled operational equipment is present at the facility 11 Yes No	112.7(j)	State rules, regulations, and guidelines and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	
	112.7(k)	Qualified oil-filled operational equipment is present at the facility	y ¹¹	☑ Yes ☐ No

Note that a tank car/truck loading/unloading rack must be present for §112.7(h) to apply This provision does not apply to oil-filled manufacturing equipment (flow-through process)

If YES	Oil-filled operational equipment means equipment that includes an oil stot the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the deconsidered a bulk storage container, and does not include oil-filled manu Examples of oil-filled operational equipment include, but are not limited to those for pumps, compressors and other rotating equipment, including p machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit lecontaining oil solely to enable the operation of the device. Check which apply:	vice. Oil-filled operational facturing equipment (flow- o, hydraulic systems, lubricumpjack lubrication system oreakers, electrical switche	equipment is not through process). cating systems (e.g., ns), gear boxes,
	Secondary Containment provided in accordance with 112.7(c	:) <u>H</u>	tref.
	Alternative measure described below (confirm eligibility)	L harden in the	
112.7(k)	 Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment Has a single reportable discharge as described in §112.1(b) for operational equipment exceeding 1,000 U.S. gallons occurred years prior to Plan certification date? 		□Yes ☑No □NA
	 Have two reportable discharges as described in §112.1(b) fro operational equipment each exceeding 42 U.S. gallons occur month period within the three years prior to Plan certification 	red within any 12-	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
	If YES for either, secondary containment in accord	dance with §112.7(c) is i	required
	 Facility procedure for inspections or monitoring program to detect equipment failure and/or a discharge is established and documented Does not apply if the facility has submitted a FRP under §112.20: 	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
	 Contingency plan following 40 CFR part 109 (see Attachment C of this checklist) is provided in Plan AND 	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	
- mi-	Written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful is provided in Plan	□Yes □No ☑NA	
site. The pl or to discha	egrity testing requirements are not addressed by the plan. The plan does not address compliance with other state rules which may rge to the land under a state land application permit. It is possible may not comply with the state permitted land application requirem	apply since contained was that oil contaminated w	vater is not inspected
ONSHORE FA	ACILITIES (EXCLUDING PRODUCTION) /112.12	PLAN	FIELD
112.8(b)/ 112.1	2(b) Facility Drainage		Land
Diked Areas	Drainage from diked storage areas is:	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
(1)	Restrained by valves, except where facility systems are designed to control such discharge, <u>OR</u>	Committee of the control of	5311
MATERIAL PROPERTY.	Manually activated pumps or ejectors are used and the condition of the accumulation is inspected prior to draining dike to ensure no oil will be discharged	The same that is a second of the same that is	
(2)	Diked storage area drain valves are manual, open-and-closed design (not flapper-type drain valves)	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
	If drainage is released directly to a watercourse and not into an onsite wastewater treatment plant, retained storm water is inspected and discharged per §§112.8(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv) or §§112.12(c)(3)(ii), (iii), and (iv).	□Yes □No ☑NA	□Yes □No ☑NA
Undiked Areas (3)	Drainage from undiked areas with a potential for discharge designed to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins to retain oil or return it to facility. Catchment basin located away from flood areas. ¹³	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA

Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

13 Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either

Oil discharges that result from natural disasters, acts of war, or terrorism are not included in this determination. The gallon amount(s) specified (either 1,000 or 42) refers to the amount of oil that actually reaches navigable waters or adjoining shorelines not the total amount of oil spilled. The entire volume of the discharge is oil for this determination.

flows into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins) then the facility is equipped with a diversion system to retain oil in the facility in the event of an uncontrolled discharge. (5) Are facility drainage weters continuously treated in more than one treatment unit and pump transfer is needed? If YES Two "lift" pumps available and at least one permanently installed Facility drainage systems engineered to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in the case of equipment failure or human error Comments: General secondary containment described in the plan has been altered to comply with state storm water prograte that has prohibited storm water discharge from the facility. Storm water is now retained and automatically pumped to a lapplication area but the pump is automated and discharge is not inspected prior to land application. The plan does not address this practice. 112.8(c)/112.12(c) Bulk Storage Containers Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, it storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufactur equipment is not a bulk storage container. If bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment Archeckflat. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refluelers and other non-transportation—related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container. (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES • Bypass valve normally sealed closed • Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in \$112.1(b) • Bypass valve opened and resealed under res				
one treatment unit and pump transfer is needed? Two "lift" pumps available and at least one permanently Yes No NA Yes No Installed Facility drainage systems engineered to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in the case of equipment failure or human error Comments: General secondary containment described in the plan has been altered to comply with state storm water proy that has prohibited storm water discharge from the facility. Storm water is now retained and automatically pumped to a lapplication area but the pump is automated and discharge is not inspected prior to land application. The plan does not address this practice. 112.8(c)/112.12(c) Bulk Storage Containers Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, it storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacture equipment is not a bulk storage container. If bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment A-theckfist. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be afely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in \$112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under	(4)	flows into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins) then the facility is equipped with a diversion system to retain oil in the	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
installed Pacility drainage systems engineered to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b) in the case of equipment failure or human error Comments: General secondary containment described in the plan has been altered to comply with state storm water programment as prohibited storm water discharge from the facility. Storm water is now retained and automatically pumped to a lapplication area but the pump is automated and discharge is not inspected prior to land application. The plan does not address this practice. 112.8(c)/112.12(c) Bulk Storage Containers are used to store oil. These containers are used for purposas including, but not limited to it storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufactur equipment is not a bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment A checklist. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of larget container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §122.41(g); and (m/3) Provide corrosion protection with coatings	(5)		☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	□Yes □No ☑N.
discharge as described in §112.1(b) in the case of equipment failure or human error Comments: General secondary containment described in the plan has been altered to comply with state storm water programs that has prohibited storm water discharge from the facility. Storm water is now retained and automatically pumped to a lapplication area but the pump is automated and discharge is not inspected prior to land application. The plan does not address this practice. 112.8(c)/112.12(c) Bulk Storage Containers Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, it storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacture equipment is not a bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment A. checklist. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §122.24 (IQI)(2) and (IM)3 Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cat	If YES		☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
that has prohibited storm water discharge from the facility. Storm water is now retained and automatically pumped to a liapplication area but the pump is automated and discharge is not inspected prior to land application. The plan does not address this practice. 112.8(c)/112.12(c) Bulk Storage Containers Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, it storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-fillied electrical, operating, or manufacture equipment is not a bulk storage container. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobilie refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in \$112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §\$122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions		discharge as described in §112.1(b) in the case of	☐Yes ☐ No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufactur equipment is not a bulk storage container. If bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment Anchecklist. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond PLAN FIELD (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in \$112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §\$122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after any analy 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	that has prohib application are	pited storm water discharge from the facility. Storm water is now rea but the pump is automated and discharge is not inspected prior	etained and automatical	ly pumped to a land
storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating, or manufacture equipment is not a bulk storage containers. If bulk storage containers are not present, mark this section Not Applicable (NA). If present, complete this section and Attachment A checklist. (1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §8;122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	112.8(c)/112.12	(c) Bulk Storage Containers	the residence of the second second	□na
(1) Containers materials and construction are compatible with material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond PLAN Yes No NA Yes No	storage of oil equipment is	prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce not a bulk storage container.	Oil-filled electrical, operat	ing, or manufacturing
material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature (2) Except for mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond PLAN Yes No NA Yes No N			PARILLE PARILLE	
related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest container and sufficient freeboard for precipitation Diked areas sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil OR Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond PLAN FIELD (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	(1)	material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond PLAN Yes No NA NA Yes No NA NA Yes No NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	(2)	related tank trucks, construct all bulk storage tank installations with secondary containment to hold capacity of largest		☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be safely confined in a facility catchment basin or holding pond PLAN FIELD (3) Is there drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from diked areas into a storm drain or open watercourse? If YES Bypass valve normally sealed closed Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions			☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐ ?'
State Sta		Alternatively, any discharge to a drainage trench system will be	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐N>
If YES ■ Bypass valve normally sealed closed ■ Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) ■ Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision ■ Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §\$122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): ■ Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions			PLAN	FIELD
Retained rainwater is inspected to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions Yes No NA NA Yes No NA NA Yes No NA NA NA NA NA NA NA	(3)		☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b) Bypass valve opened and resealed under responsible supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	If YES	Bypass valve normally sealed closed	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
supervision Adequate records of drainage are kept; for example, records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions		presence will not cause a discharge as described in	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
records required under permits issued in accordance with 40 CFR §§122.41(j)(2) and (m)(3) (4) For completely buried metallic tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): • Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions			☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280 or 281): • Provide corrosion protection with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions □ Yes □ No □ Yes □ No		records required under permits issued in accordance with	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
protection compatible with local soil conditions	(4)	January 10, 1974 (if not exempt from SPCC regulation because subject to all of the technical requirements of 40 CFR part 280	Remarkation of the pro-	dra Leedal
Regular leak testing conducted The second			☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	Yes No No NA
		Regular leak testing conducted	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
(5) The buried section of partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks protected from corrosion with coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions	(5)	tanks protected from corrosion with coatings or cathodic	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑

¹⁴ These provisions apply only when a facility drainage system is used for containment; otherwise mark NA Onshore Facilities (Excluding Oil Production) Page 10 of 12

(6)	Test or inspect each aboveground container for integrity on a regular schedule and whenever you make material repairs. Techniques include, but are not limited to: visual inspection, hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or other system of non-destructive testing	☑Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
	Appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections are identified in the Plan and have been assessed in accordance with industry standards	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
	The frequency and type of testing and inspections are documented, are in accordance with industry standards and take into account the container size, configuration and design	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
	Comparison records of aboveground container integrity testing are maintained	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
	Container supports and foundations regularly inspected	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
and sil	Outside of containers frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
	Records of all inspections and tests maintained 15	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA
inspection form	g Standard identified in the Plan: The plan states that tanks will be is completed. However, the site inspection determined that inspendence of tanks inspections are maintained. No other integrity	ctions are not being per	formed as described
	Conduct formal visual inspection on a regular schedule for bulk storage containers that meet all of the following conditions:	Yes No MA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
The second secon	Subject to 21 CFR part 110; Elevated; Constructed of austenitic		
only)	stainless steel; In addition, you must frequently inspect the outside of the	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
	container for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas.		
	You must determine and document in the Plan the appropriate qualifications for personnel performing tests and inspections. ¹⁵	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
		PLAN	FIELD
(7)	Leakage through defective internal heating coils controlled:		
	Steam returns and exhaust lines from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse are monitored for contamination, <u>OR</u>	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
	Steam returns and exhaust lines pass through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system	☐Yes ☑No ☐NA	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA
(8)	Each container is equipped with at least one of the following for liquid level sensing:	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
	visual signal at a constantly attended gauger and pum operation or surveillance station, or audible Fast response s	r code signal communicati ping station; ystem for determining liqu pulse, or direct vision gaug	id level (such as digital
	High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to present to monitoring the present the present to monitoring the present the	tor gauges and overall fillin	ng of bulk containers; or
(9)	Effluent treatment facilities observed frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b)	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
(10)	Visible discharges which result in a loss of oil from the container, including but not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, rivets, and bolts are promptly corrected and oil in diked areas is promptly removed	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA

Records of inspections and tests kept under usual and customary business practices will suffice Onshore Facilities (Excluding Oil Production) Page 11 of 12

(11)	Mobile or portable containers positioned to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b).	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑
	Mobile or portable containers (excluding mobile refuelers and other non-transportation-related tank trucks) have secondary containment with sufficient capacity to contain the largest single compartment or container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	Yes No M
2.8(d)/112.12	(d)Facility transfer operations, pumping, and facility process		
(1)	Buried piping installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002 has protective wrapping or coating	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
	Buried piping installed or replaced on or after August 16, 2002 is also cathodically protected or otherwise satisfies corrosion protection standards for piping in 40 CFR part 280 or 281	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐ No ☑ NA
	Buried piping exposed for any reason is inspected for deterioration; corrosion damage is examined; and corrective action is taken	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	☐Yes ☐No ☑NA
(2)	Piping terminal connection at the transfer point is marked as to origin and capped or blank-flanged when not in service or in standby service for an extended time	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
(3)	Pipe supports are properly designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and allow for expansion and contraction	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	Yes No No
(4)	Aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces are inspected regularly to assess their general condition	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA	☑Yes ☐No ☐NA
	Integrity and leak testing conducted on buried piping at time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement	☐ Yes ☐ No ☑ NA	Yes No MN
(5)	Vehicles warned so that no vehicle endangers aboveground piping and other oil transfer operations	☐ Yes ☑ No ☐ NA	☑ Yes ☐ No ☐ N

ATTACHMENT A: SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW TABLE

Documentation of Field Observations for Containers and Associated Requirements

pectors should use this table to document observations of containers as needed.

Containers and Piping

Check containers for leaks, specifically looking for: drip marks, discoloration of tanks, puddles containing spilled or leaked material, corrosion, cracks, and localized dead vegetation, and standards/specifications of construction.

Check aboveground container foundation for: cracks, discoloration, and puddles containing spilled or leaked material, settling, gaps between container and foundation, and damage caused by vegetation roots.

Check all piping for: droplets of stored material, discoloration, corrosion, bowing of pipe between supports, evidence of stored material seepage from valves or seals, evidence of leaks, and localized dead vegetation. For all aboveground piping, include the general condition of flange joints, valve glands and bodies, drip pans, pipe supports, bleeder and gauge valves, and other such items (Document in comments section of §112.8(d) or 112.12(d).)

Secondary Containment (Active and Passive)

Check secondary containment for: containment system (including walls and floor) ability to contain oil such that oil will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs, proper sizing, cracks, discoloration, presence of spilled or leaked material (standing liquid), erosion, corrosion, penetrations in the containment system, and valve conditions.

Check dike or berm systems for: level of precipitation in dike/available capacity, operational status of drainage valves (closed), dike or berm impermeability, debris, erosion, impermeability of the earthen floor/walls of diked area, and location/status of pipes, inlets, drainage around and beneath containers, presence of oil discharges within diked areas.

Check drainage systems for: an accumulation of oil that may have resulted from any small discharge, including field drainage systems (such as drainage ditches or road ditches), and oil traps, sumps, or skimmers. Ensure any accumulations of oil have been promptly removed.

Check retention and drainage ponds for: erosion, available capacity, presence of spilled or leaked material, debris, and stressed vegetation.

Check active measures (countermeasures) for: amount indicated in plan is available and appropriate; deployment procedures are realistic; material is located so that they are readily available; efficacy of discharge detection; availability of personnel and training, appropriateness of measures to prevent a discharge as described in §112.1(b).

Container ID/ General Condition ¹⁶ Aboveground or Buried Tank	Storage Capacity and Type of Oil	Type of Containment/ Drainage Control	Overfill Protection and Testing & Inspections
A-1	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-2	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-3	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-4	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-5	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-6	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-7	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-8	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-9	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
A-10	30,000 gal of ethanol	Concrete containment	Tank volume indicators
1	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
2	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
3	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
4	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
	210,000 gal of fuol oil	Earthen berm containment*#	Tank volume indicators
5	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
6	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
7	210,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators
8	420,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators

¹⁶ Identify each tank with either an A to indicate aboveground or B for completely buried Onshore Facilities (Excluding Oil Production)

Page A-1 of 2

ATTACHMENT A: SPCC FIELD INSPECTION AND PLAN REVIEW TABLE (CONT.)

Documentation of Field Observations for Containers and Associated Requirements

Container ID/ General Condition ¹⁷ Aboveground or Buried Tank	Storage Capacity and Type of Oil	Type of Containment/ Drainage Control	Overfill Protection and Testing & Inspections	
9	420,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
10	420,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
11	420,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
12	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
14	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
15	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
16	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
17	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
18	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*	Tank volume indicators	
	10,000 gal of diesel	Earthen berm containment*#	Tank volume indicators	
19 20	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*+	Tank volume indicators	
	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*+	Tank volume indicators	
21	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*+	Tank volume indicators	
22	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*+	Tank volume indicators	
23	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*+	Tank volume indicators	
24	30,000 gal of liquid asphalt	Earthen berm containment*+	Tank volume indicators	
F-1	30,000 gal of fusel	Concrete containment+	Tank volume indicators	
F-2	30,000 gal of fusel	Concrete containment+	Tank volume indicators	
B-1	12,000 gal diesel fuel	Steel containment+	Tank volume indicators	

^{*} A re-inspection of the facility determined that the berm surrounding the property that purportedly provides general and sized secondary containment for the site, asphalt tanks and loading racks does not exist as described in the plan.

⁺these tanks do not appear in the SPCC plan tank inventory summary

[#]tank does not appear in the current inventory of ASTS

¹⁷ Identify each tank with either an A to indicate aboveground or B for completely buried

ATTACHMENT B: SPCC INSPECTION AND TESTING CHECKLIST

Required Documentation of Tests and Inspections

cords of inspections and tests required by 40 CFR part 112 signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector must be kept by all acilities with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. Records of inspections and tests conducted under usual and customary business practices will suffice. Documentation of the following inspections and tests should be kept with the SPCC Plan.

		Documentation		Not Applicable
Inspection or Test			Not Present	
112.7-Genera	al SPCC Requirements			
(d)	Integrity testing for bulk storage containers with no secondary containment system and for which an impracticability determination has been made			V
(d)	Integrity and leak testing of valves and piping associated with bulk storage containers with no secondary containment system and for which an impracticability determination has been made			V
(h)(3)	Inspection of lowermost drain and all outlets of tank car or tank truck prior to filling and departure from loading/unloading rack		V	
(i)	(i) Evaluation of field-constructed aboveground containers for potential for brittle fracture or other catastrophic failure when the container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction or change in service or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe		Ø	
k(2)(i) Inspection or monitoring of qualified oil-filled operational equipment when the equipment meets the qualification criteria in §112.7(k)(1) and facility owner/operator chooses to implement the alternative requirements in §112.7(k)(2) that include an inspection or monitoring program to detect oil-filled operational equipment failure and discharges			M	
112.8/112.12-	Onshore Facilities (excluding oil production facilities)			
(b)(1), (b)(2)	Inspection of storm water released from diked areas into facility drainage directly to a watercourse		V	
(c)(3)	Inspection of rainwater released directly from diked containment areas to a storm drain or open watercourse before release, open and release bypass valve under supervision, and records of drainage events		V	
(c)(4)	Regular leak testing of completely buried metallic storage tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 and regulated under 40 CFR 112			V
(c)(6)	Regular integrity testing of aboveground containers and integrity testing after material repairs, including comparison records			V
(c)(6), (c)(10)	Regular visual inspections of the outsides of aboveground containers, supports and foundations		V	
(c)(6)	Frequent inspections of diked areas for accumulations of oil			
(c)(8)(v)	Regular testing of liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation		\square	
(c)(9)	Frequent observations of effluent treatment facilities to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b)			V
(d)(1)	Inspection of buried piping for damage when piping is exposed and additional examination of corrosion damage and corrective action, if present			V
(d)(4)	Regular inspections of aboveground valves, piping and appurtenances and assessments of the general condition of flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces		V	
(d)(4)	Integrity and leak testing of buried piping at time of installation, modification, construction, relocation or replacement			Ø



ATTACHMENT C: SPCC CONTINGENCY PLAN REVIEW CHECKLIST

☑ NA

40 CFR Part 109-Criteria for State, Local and Regional Oil Removal Contingency Plans

PCC Plan includes an impracticability determination for secondary containment in accordance with §112.7(d), the facility owner/operator is required to provide an oil spill contingency plan following 40 CFR part 109, unless he or she has submitted a FRP under §112.20. An oil spill contingency plan may also be developed, unless the facility owner/operator has submitted a FRP under §112.20 as one of the required alternatives to general secondary containment for qualified oil filled operational equipment in accordance with §112.7(k).

109.5	Development and implementation criteria for State, local and regional oil removal contingency plans 18	Yes	No
(a)	Definition of the authorities, responsibilities and duties of all persons, organizations or agencies which are to be involved in planning or directing oil removal operations.		
(b)	Establishment of notification procedures for the purpose of early detection and timely notification of an oil discharge including:		
(1)	The identification of critical water use areas to facilitate the reporting of and response to oil discharges.		
(2)	A current list of names, telephone numbers and addresses of the responsible persons (with alternates) and organizations to be notified when an oil discharge is discovered.		
(3)	Provisions for access to a reliable communications system for timely notification of an oil discharge, and the capability of interconnection with the communications systems established under related oil removal contingency plans, particularly State and National plans (e.g., National Contingency Plan (NCP)).		
(4)	(4) An established, prearranged procedure for requesting assistance during a major disaster or when the situation exceeds the response capability of the State, local or regional authority.		
(c)	Provisions to assure that full resource capability is known and can be committed during an oil discharge situation including:		
(1)	The identification and inventory of applicable equipment, materials and supplies which are available locally and regionally.		
(2)	An estimate of the equipment, materials and supplies that would be required to remove the maximum oil discharge to be anticipated.		
(3)	Development of agreements and arrangements in advance of an oil discharge for the acquisition of equipment, materials and supplies to be used in responding to such a discharge.		
(d)	Provisions for well-defined and specific actions to be taken after discovery and notification of an oil discharge including:		
(1)	Specification of an oil discharge response operating team consisting of trained, prepared and available operating personnel.		
(2)	Pre-designation of a properly qualified oil discharge response coordinator who is charged with the responsibility and delegated commensurate authority for directing and coordinating response operations and who knows how to request assistance from Federal authorities operating under existing national and regional contingency plans.		
(3)	A preplanned location for an oil discharge response operations center and a reliable communications system for directing the coordinated overall response operations.		
(4)	Provisions for varying degrees of response effort depending on the severity of the oil discharge.		
(5)	Specification of the order of priority in which the various water uses are to be protected where more than one water use may be adversely affected as a result of an oil discharge and where response operations may not be adequate to protect all uses.		
(e)	Specific and well defined procedures to facilitate recovery of damages and enforcement measures as provided for by State and local statutes and ordinances.		

¹⁸ The contingency plan should be consistent with all applicable state and local plans, Area Contingency Plans, and the NCP.

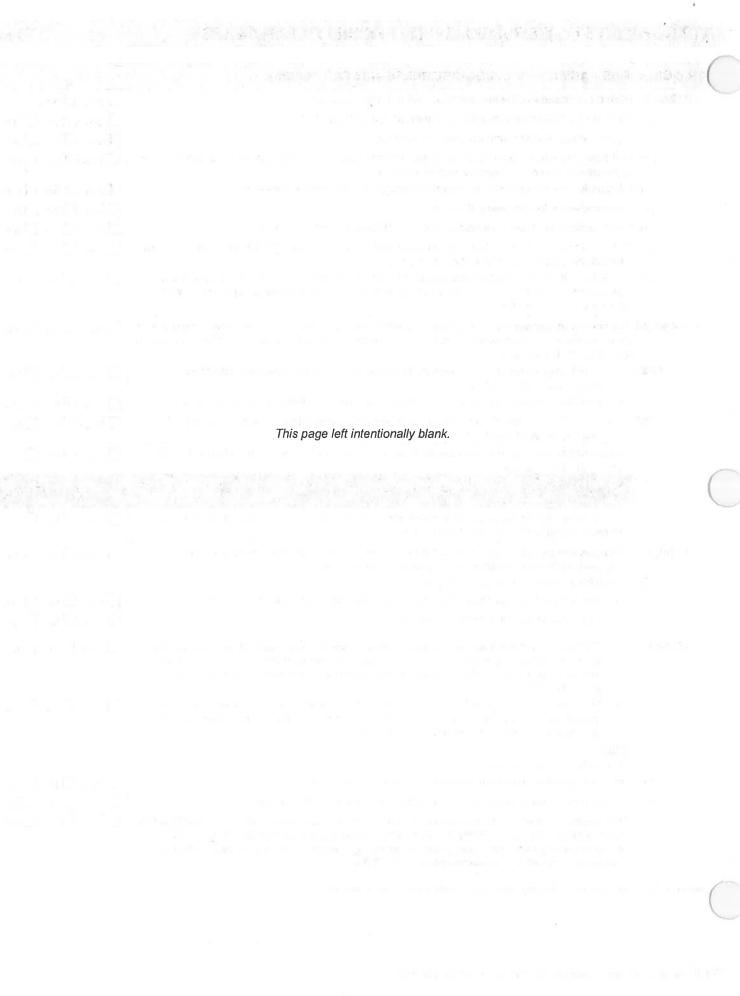


ATTACHMENT D: TIER II QUALIFIED FACILITY CHECKLIST

☑ NA

R II QUALIF	FIED FACILITY PLAN REQUIREMENTS —40 CFR 112.6(b)	
112.6(b)(1)	Plan Certification: Owner/operator certified in the Plan that:	☐Yes ☐No
(i)	He or she is familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR part 112	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
(ii)	He or she has visited and examined the facility ¹⁹	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
(iii)	The Plan has been prepared in accordance with accepted and sound industry practices and standards and with the requirements of this part	Yes No NA
(iv)	Procedures for required inspections and testing have been established	Yes No NA
(v)	He or she will fully implement the Plan	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
(vi)	The facility meets the qualification criteria set forth under §112.3(g)(2)	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
, ,	The Plan does not deviate from any requirements as allowed by §§112.7(a)(2) and 112.7(d), except as described under §112.6(b)(3)(i) or (ii)	Yes No NA
(viii)	The Plan and individual(s) responsible for implementing the Plan have the full approval of management and the facility owner or operator has committed the necessary resources to fully implement the Plan.	Yes No NA
112.6(b)(2)	Technical Amendments : The owner/operator self-certified the Plan's technical amendments for a change in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that affected potential for a §112.1(b) discharge	Yes No NA
If YES	Certification of technical amendments is in accordance with the self-certification provisions of §112.6(b)(1).	Yes No NA
• • •	A PE certified a portion of the Plan (i.e., Plan is informally referred to as a hybrid Plan)	Yes No NA
If YES	Plan as required under §112.6(b)(4)(ii)	Yes No NA
(ii)	as a result of the change	Yes No NA
If YES	The facility no longer meets the Tier II qualifying criteria in §112.3(g)(2) bec it exceeds 10,000 U.S. gallons in aggregate aboveground storage capac	
	The owner/operator prepared and implemented a Plan within 6 months following the change and had it certified by a PE under §112.3(d)	Yes No NA
112.6(b)(3)	Plan Deviations: Does the Plan include environmentally equivalent alternative methods or impracticability determinations for secondary containment?	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
If YES	Identify the alternatives in the hybrid Plan:	
	Environmental equivalent alternative method(s) allowed under §112.7(a)(2);	Yes No NA
	Impracticability determination under §112.7(d)	☐Yes ☐No ☐NA
112.6(b)(4)	 For each environmentally equivalent measure, the Plan is accompanied by a written statement by the PE that describes: the reason for nonconformance, the alternative measure, and how it offers equivalent environmental protection in accordance with §112.7(a)(2); 	☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ NA
	 For each secondary containment impracticability determination, the Plan explains the reason for the impracticability determination and provides the alternative measures to secondary containment required in §112.7(d) 	Yes No NA
	AND	
(i) (A)	PE certifies in the Plan that: He/she is familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112	n, n, n,
(A) (B)	· ·	Yes No NA
(C)	,	Yes No NA
(0)	determination of impracticability and alternative measures in accordance with §112.7(d) is consistent with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.	L Yes L No L NA
mments: The	e capacity of the facility does not qualify it as a Tier II facility.	

¹⁹ Note that only the person certifying the Plan can make the site visit



ATTACHMENT E: ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Springs, Missouri. The facility was targeted for inspection to determine whether the facility was subject to the Facility Response Planning (FRP) requirements of 40 CFR Part 112.

Based on a review of the facility's SPCC plan and a site inspection conducted on February 10, 2014, the facility meets the substantial harm criteria with regard to threat to fish, wildlife and sensitive environments and the facility is subject to FRP regulation.

The SPCC plan's Certification of Substantial Harm states that the facility does not pose a threat of substantial harm. This finding was based on an improper assumption that a general secondary containment berm surrounding the facility would prevent a worst-case discharge from entering the nearby Eleven Point River, a nationally protected wild and scenic river managed by the U.S Forest Service.

Other significant SPCC Plan Review and Site Inspection findings are summarized below:

- The SPCC plan dated December 2009 is out of date and does not accurately describe the current operation.
 - Ten additional bulk storage tanks have been added and two tanks were either removed or were never installed since the 2009 plan was signed.
 - Facility inspections as described in the plan are not conducted and no inspection records are maintained as described in the plan.
 - o Training as described in the plan is not conducted and no training records are maintained.
 - Drainage discharge procedures described in the plan are not followed and no records are maintained.
- Twenty-four bulk storage tanks holding asphalt liquid (> 2.4 million gallon capacity) lack specific (sized) secondary containment. Containment for these tanks is provided by general secondary containment berm that surrounds the property.
- The facility has had to alter their drainage discharge procedures at the state's direction to land apply
 accumulated runoff. This process has been automated which does not allow for inspection of
 accumulated runoff for evidence of oil before discharge. The SPCC plan was never revised to reflect
 this change in procedure.
- A re-inspection of the facility determined that the berm surrounding the property that purportedly provides general and sized secondary containment for the site, asphalt tanks and loading racks does not exist as described in the plan.

ATTACHMENT F: PHOTO DOCUMENTATION NOTES

Photo#	Photographer Name	Time of Photo Taken	Compass Direction	Description	
1	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	North	View of entrance road from inside the facility. There is no berm at this end of the facility and drainage could flow north towards the gate and drain into the Eleven Point River which flows adjacent to the road next to (right of) the property fence.	
2	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	South	View of the entrance gate leading into the facility.	
3	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	North	View of the entrance gate from across the rail spur. The rail spur is considered part of the five foot containment berm for the asphalt tanks and loading racks.	
4	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	Northwest	View of the main rail line running along the west side of the property. The rail bed is considered part of the five foot containment berm for the asphalt tanks and loading racks.	
5	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	Southeast	View of the main rail line running along the west side of the property. The rail bed is considered part of the five foot containment berm for the asphalt tanks and loading racks. The effectiveness of railroad bed ballast as a containment berm material is questionable.	
6	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	East	View of the "berm" along the south side of the property. There is a noticeable swale at the edge before the slope drops off into an adjacent creek. The elevation change is less than 2 feet, rather than 5 feet.	
7	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	North	View of the graveled area where drainage water is land applied under a state discharge permit. This area is described as secondary containment for the asphalt tanks and loading racks.	
8	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	West	View of the service road that crosses the creek at the southeast end of the facility. There is no discernible berm in the area that would prevent runoff from draining into the creek.	
9	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	Northwest	View of the facility from the southeast corner of the property by the service road creek crossing.	
10	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	South	View of erosion at the southeast service road creek crossing. No berm is present to prevent the erosion from occurring.	
11	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	North	View of erosion at the southeast service road creek crossing looking northwest back towards the loading racks and the creek.	
12	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	Southeast	View of the end of the rail spur. No berm separates the southeas end of the property and the Eleven Point River, to the left.	
13	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	Northeast	View of the bank of the Eleven Point River along the southeast edge of the property. A noticeable swale is present but not the described 5 foot berm.	
14	Paul Doherty, EPA	PM 3/18/2014	Northwest	View of the swale that runs along the east side of the property that separates the facility from the Eleven Point River. To describe the swale as a 5 foot berm is inaccurate.	
15				Aerial view of facility and possible flow paths for surface drainage to reach jurisdictional surface water.	

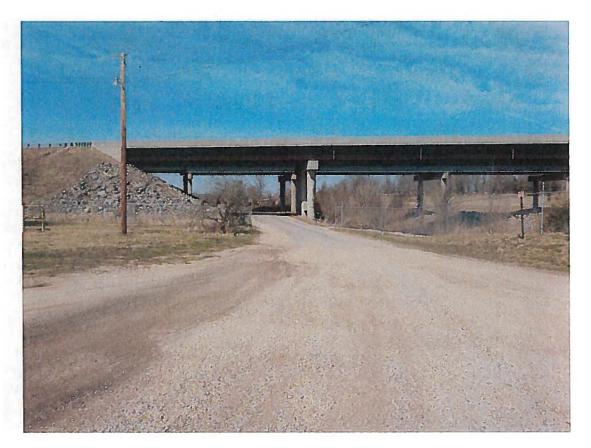


Photo: # 1 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: North Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of entrance road from inside the facility. There is no berm at this end of the facility and drainage could flow north towards the gate and drain into the Eleven Point River which flows adjacent to the road

next to (right of) the property fence.

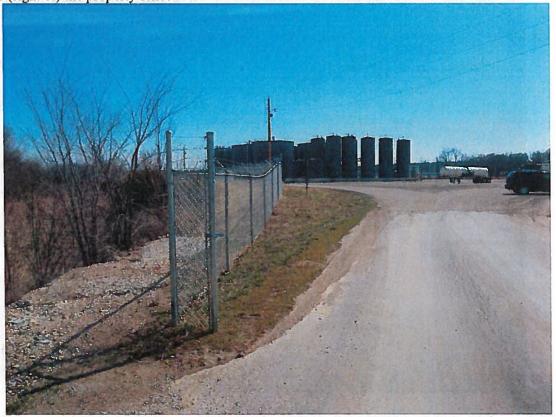


Photo: #2 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: South Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the entrance gate leading into the facility. The Eleven Point River is to the left.

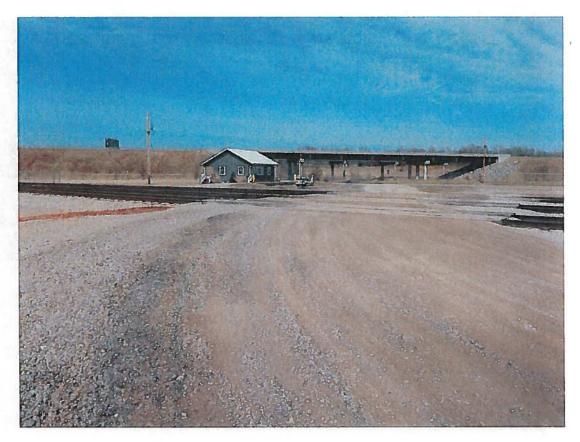


Photo: #3 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: North Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the entrance gate from across the rail spur. The rail spur is considered part of the five foot

containment berm for the asphalt tanks and loading racks.



Photo: # 4 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Northwest Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the main rail line running along the west side of the property. The rail bed is considered part of the five foot containment berm for the asphalt tanks and loading racks.



Photo: # 5 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Southeast Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the main rail line running along the west side of the property. The rail bed is considered part of the five foot containment berm for the asphalt tanks and loading racks. The effectiveness of railroad bed ballast as a containment berm material is questionable.

Photo: # 6 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: East Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the "berm" along the south side of the property. There is a noticeable swale at the edge before the slope drops off into an adjacent creek. The elevation change is less than 2 feet, rather than 5 feet.

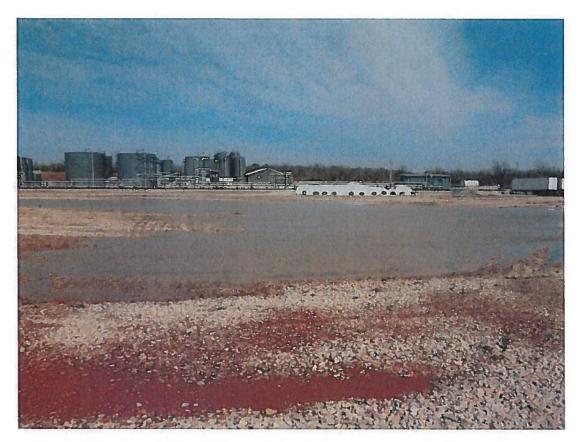


Photo: #7 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: North Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the graveled area where drainage water is land applied under a state discharge permit. This

area is described as secondary containment for the asphalt tanks and loading racks.



Photo: #8 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: West Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the service road that crosses the creek at the southeast end of the facility. There is no discernible berm in the area that would prevent runoff from draining into the creek.



Photo: # 9 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Northwest Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the facility from the southeast corner of the property by the service road creek crossing.



Photo: # 10 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: South Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of erosion at the southeast service road creek crossing. No berm is present to prevent the erosion from occurring.

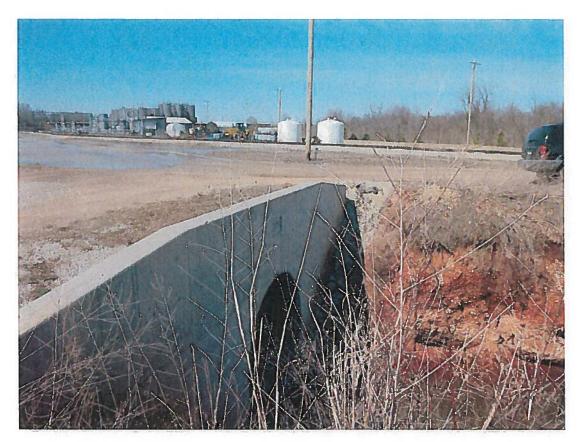


Photo: #11 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Northwest Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of erosion at the southeast service road creek crossing looking northwest back towards the loading racks and the creek.



Photo: #12 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Southeast Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the end of the rail spur. No berm separates the southeast end of the property and the Eleven Point River, to the left.



Photo: #13 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Northeast Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the bank of the Eleven Point River along the southeast edge of the property. A noticeable

swale is present but not the described 5 foot berm.



Photo: # 14 Site: Coastal Energy Corp., Willow Springs, MO Date: 3/18/2014 Time: PM Direction: Northwest Photographer: Paul Doherty, EPA Witness: Gary Picard, Coastal Energy Corp. Description: View of the swale that runs along the east side of the property that separates the facility from the Eleven Point River. To describe the swale as a 5 foot berm is inaccurate.



Aerial view of facility and possible flow paths for surface drainage to reach jurisdictional surface water.